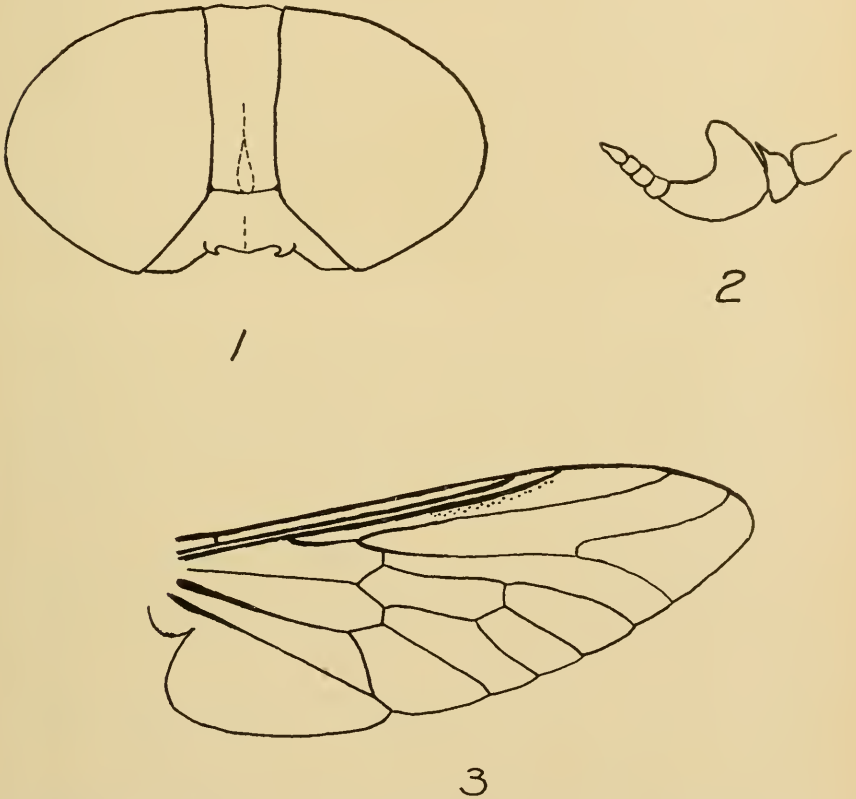


**CRYPTOTYLUS STONEI, A NEW TABANID FROM VENEZUELA**  
(DIPTERA, TABANIDAE)

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*Cryptotylus stonei*, n. sp.: fig. 1, front view of head; fig. 2, lateral view of antenna; fig. 3, wing venation.

***Cryptotylus stonei*, new species**

*Female*.—Length 13.5 mm.; wing 13.0 mm. Brownish orange above, anterior portions of thorax and abdomen somewhat paler; face, thorax and first three abdominal sterna lighter, yellow orange. Without any greenish tinge. Frontal

callus, subcallus and frons concolorous, lighter than mesonotum, frons with short erect black hairs. First two antennal segments light brownish-orange, third slightly darker. Palpus uniformly yellow brown, with decumbent, short, black hairs. Labrum-epipharynx light brownish-yellow; labium and labella shiny black. Mesonotum with slightly decumbent blackish pile; pteropleura with blackish brown pile, remaining parts of pleura with golden yellow pile, this longer than that of mesonotum. Wings hyaline; costal cell and stigma yellowish; stigma narrow; veins dark brown. Halter with yellowish shaft, grayish brown knob. Legs yellow, tarsi darker; pilosity of coxae, hind femur below, and basal under portion of hind tibia yellowish, the rest black. Pile of dorsum of abdomen entirely dark, first three abdominal sterna with yellow pilosity at base and with scattered black hairs on apical margin; rest of segments with longer and mixed yellow and black hairs, black hairs predominating.

Frons less than three times as high as basal width, the sides very slightly diverging above, with a very shallow concavity before upper end (fig. 1). Frontal callus narrow, somewhat indistinct, about one third width of frons at base, dorsal extension reaching almost to middle of frons; subcallus not elevated, smooth or with a few shallow diagonal corrugations. Dorsal angle of third antennal segment strong but slightly produced forward (fig. 2); second segment with a strong spine in upper anterior angle. Palpus moderately stout at base, tapering apically. Proboscis less than three-fourths as long as height of head. Labella rather long, reaching to middle of proboscis. Wing venation as in figure 3; no stump vein at base of vein R<sub>4</sub>.

This species seems closer to *Cryptotylus luteoflavus* (Bellardi) and *C. cauri* Stone than to the other four known species (*C. unicolor* Wiedemann, *C. princeps* (Bréthes), *C. limonus* (Townsend), and *C. pallidipalpis* Stone) because of the shape of the third antennal segment and the predominance of black hairs on the palpus. It can be separated from *luteoflavus* by the lack of stump in R<sub>4</sub> and broader frons and from *cauri* by the longer extension of the frontal callus and the predominating blackish color.

There is very little variation among the 28 specimens at hand. In four of the specimens the first two antennal segments are dark brownish orange instead of light, the mesonotum is lighter in three of the specimens and much darker in one—otherwise all follow very closely the color pattern of the holotype.

*Holotype*.—♀, from the mouth of the Cunucunuma River, affluent of the Orinoco River, Territorio Amazonas, Venezuela, S. A.; collector J. Maldonado Capriles; April 3, 1950. U. S. N. M. No. 62896.

*Paratypes*.—27 ♀♀ distributed as follows: 10 at the U. S. N. M.; 5 at the Museo de Ciencias Naturales, Caracas, Venezuela; 6 in the collection of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Mayagüez, Puerto Rico; and 6 in the author's collection.

#### REFERENCE

- Stone, A., 1944. Some Tabanidae from Venezuela. Bol. Ent. Venez., Caracas. 3 (3):125-138.